(a) whether it is a fact that as per the estimates of the National Electricity Policy, 2005 country would require 1,038 billion units by the end of year 2012;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in order to achieve the above target, additional power generation capacity has to be increased by 9 per cent per year;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the percentage of annual additional power generation capacity achieved during the period from 2005 to 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per the 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) report, the forecast of net electrical energy requirement in the country at the power station bus-bars during 2011-12 is approximately 968.659 Billion Unit (BU). In order to meet this energy requirement, total (gross) generation requirement would be about 1,038 BU, assuming 6.5% average auxiliary consumption.

(c) and (d) In the Report of Expert Committee on Integrated Energy Policy (IEP), projections of total energy requirement for GDP growth rate of 8% and 9% have been made. Assuming GDP-electricity elasticity of around 1.0, electricity generation in the country would be required to grow at 8 to 9% per annum.

(e) Achievement of capacity addition for power generation during 2004-05 to 2008-09 is as follows:

Year	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)	% Achievement
2004-05	5981	3949	66
2005-06	7850	3519	45
2006-07	17578	6853	39
2007-08	12039	9263	77
2008-09	7530	3454	46

Potential of power generation

2736. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the potential of thermal, hydro and nuclear power in the country;

(b) how much of these potential is being exploited as on date;

(c) the reasons for not exploiting large scale available potential of hydro- electricity; and

(d) to what extent the Eleventh Five Year Plan would address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The energy reserves in the country, in respect of hydrocarbons and nuclear energy, according to the Report of the Expert Committee on Integrated Energy Policy, constituted by the Planning Commission, are as under :

•	Proved coal from proved reserves	:	38,114 Mtoe
•	Proved Lignite	:	1,220 Mtoe
•	Oil (balance recoverable reserves)	:	786 Mtoe
•	Gas (balance recoverable reserves)	:	1,101 Mtoe
•	Coal Bed Methane	:	765 Mtoe
•	Uranium - metal	:	61,000 t
•	Thoruim - metal	:	2,25,000 t

Mtoe = Million tonne of oils equivalent t = Tonne

As per re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country, completed by Central Electricity Authority in 1987, the hydro power potential identified in terms of installed capacity is 148701 MW, out of which, 145320 MW is from the schemes having installed capacity above 25 MW.

As on 30.11.2009 the exploited potentials of hydro, thermal and nuclear power in the country are given below:

Type of Station	Installed Capacity (MW)
Hydro (Above 25 MW) (Including pumped storage schemes)	36885.4
Thermal	99628.48
Nuclear	4120.00

(c) Main reasons for slow pace of hydro power development in the country are as under:

i) Difficult/ in-accessible potential sites.

ii) Land acquisition related problems.

iii) Resettlement & Rehabilitation problems.

iv) Longer gestation period.

v) Geological surprises.

vi) Inter-State aspects.

vii) Apportionment of project cost among various beneficiaries.

(d) Out of capacity addition target of 78,700 MW for the power generation in the 11th Plan, target of capacity addition in the hydro sector is about 15,627 MW.

Payment of kickbacks in award of power contract

2737. SHRI N.K. SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state: